NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXIV......No.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway,-AFTER DARE; OR, LON

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—YANKER JACK-LITTLE PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and FRENCH THEATRE. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- HUMPTY DUMPTY,

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- THE EMBRALD NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway. -THE BURLESQUE OF BARBE BLEUE-BELLE HELENE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATER, Thirtieth street and MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. STILL WATER

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETBIO-PIAN MINSTRELSY, BUILLESQUE.—GIN-NEVIEVE DE GRAV SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIC

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 140 TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC

HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS, Apollo Hall, corner of Broad way and 18th st. - O'FLAHERT'S DREAMS. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. EQUESTRIAN

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEO. THOMAS' GRANT PROMENADE CONCERT. Matines at 3. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg, Hooley's Minstells-"Santa Claus." Gifts, &c.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM, corner of Atlantic and Clin NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadw

New York, Saturday, January 2, 1869

THE NEWS

The cable telegrams are dated January 1. The cable telegrams are dated January 1.

Mr. Burlingame and Lord Clarendon, the English
linister of Foreign Affairs, had an interview yester

articles for future peopula day, when the following articles for future negotia tions between China and Great Britain were agreed to:-That it was necessary to observe existing treat; stipulations; that all negotiations should be con ducted with the central government and not with the local authorities; and that before the inaugura tion of war disputes should be referred to the h government.

General Caballero de Roda issued a proclamatic to the insurgents of Malaga to lay down their arms and on their refusing to submit he fought them in the streets of Malaga with his troops and compelled them to surrender. The city is now quiet.

The Sublime Porte was yesterday invited to sene representative to the conference of the great Powers on the Eastern question. Fund Pacha, it is said, will be the representative.

The Emperor of the French, at the usual New Year's reception to the foreign diplomatic corps, spoke in a congratulatory manner of the concilia-tory spirit of European governments during the past year, and confidently hopes for a continuar peace during the ensuing one.

The King of Italy in his New Year's address to his

nilitary staff, aliaded to the present situation of the Italian nation and his reliance on the patriotism of the army in the sustenance of peace and the main-tenance of national honor.

The Greek government is actively engaged in com pleting the armament of the national troops.

The announcement is made of the arrest of the

& Co., of London, on charges of fraud. Mr. Ashbury, after objecting to the tonnage of the yacht Dauntless, says he will race the Phantoin ross the Atlantic, and thus give the Sappho and other yachts a chance to accent.

Miscellaneous.

An unusually large crowd of distinguished visitors called upon President Johnson, vesterday to tender hun the usual New Year's compliments. The diplowatic corps attended in the brilliant uniforms of courts, forming a striking contrast with the plain attire of American citi who thronged the White House, Among most prominent visitors was Gen Butler, who paid his respects to the Presi dent in the most impressive manner, expressing the heartiest esteem and friendship for the Chief Magis-

John T. Hoffman was inaugurated Governor of the State of New York yesterday at the State Capitol. Notwithstanding the furious storm a large concourse of citizens was present and the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth regiments and s company of artillery paraded and escorted to the State House. The retir-Governor, Fenton, made a feeling address upon laying off his gubernatorial honors and welcomed his successor to the Chief Magistracy of the State. Governor Hoffman made a most happy reply closing with the hope that all present might live to see both their State and country attain a degree of peace and prosperity which has no parallel in their

The sixth anniversary of the emancipation of siaves in the United States was celebrated in Boston yesterday. The old anti-slavery leaders were present in full force. Several speeches were made and poems recited by colored persons, after which Wendell Phillips delivered an address, in which he expressed his doubts of General Grant and pronounced negro suffrage at present a humbug He was followed by Senator Wilson, who congrate lated the colored people upon the substantial ad vantages they had gained and the great improve ments made in the last eight years, and predicted that Congress would do its duty by securing to the colored men equal rights and privileges with the whites. He vouched for General Grant as a Presi dent who would see equal justice done to all, irre spective of condition or race, and would carry ou the principles of the party that elected him.

New York and Eric Rallroad Company had purchased the Ohio and Mississipp Italiroad, connecting Cincinnati and St. Louis, denied. An agreement between the two companies has been consummated, however, by which a broad-gauge line will be formed from New York to the Mississippi river and cars passed over the New York and Eric road and its cor ections, via Cincinnati, to

St. Louis without breaking bulk.

George S. Twitchen, of Philadelphia, was yester day convicted of the murder of his mother-in-law Mary E. Hill. The scene in the court room upon the rendition of the verdict was very impressive, and the prisoner was greatly affected when he heard his

Our Holmes, a mulatto, was executed at Tarbore 1867. He made a full confession of the crime a of a number of others which he had commuted.

In Greenville, N. C., at an election for Constabl yesterday, an altercation occurred between the rival candidates, Denis and Hoel. The latter, becomin upon Denis pulled out a revolver and shot Hoe

killing bim instantly. No information has been received at General Shor

battle with the Indians and the capture of the calefs

The City.

New Year's Day was duly observed in this city esterday. Business was wholly suspended, and sew Yorkers forgot their cares and toils and devoted orable weather callers were more numerous that uring any previous year, and every descrip tion of vehicle—sieighs, carriages and omit was pressed into the service by who wished to escape the petting of the stor-roung men ambitions. who wished to escape the petting of the storm. I wo joung men ambitious for fame essayed to make their round of calls upon velocipedes, but their novel mode of locomotion proved unfit for snow drifts, and they were soon obliged to abandon the

idea in despair.

Mr. Rogers, of No. 42 East Twelfth street, who was mortally stabbed in front of his own house on Thursday by an unknown ruffian, was still alive yesterday afternoon. A man named James Tolland was suspected of being the assassin, and learning that the police were upon his track repaired to the Fifteenth ward station house and gave himself up to the authorities. Upon being confronted with Mr. Rogers the wounted man said that Tolland had no hand in the outrage, and he was at once discharge. hand in the outrage, and he was at once dis An afray occurred at the corner of Thirtieth street and Eleventh avenue, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in which a boy named William Devine stabbed William Concklin, indicting a wound of a

very serious character.

Henry Freeman, a resident of Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon attempted to jump aboard the ferry-boat as it was leaving the slip foot of Twenty-third street, East river, but miscalculating the distance he fell into the river. He was rescued almost unharmed me, a wetter and a soberer man.

steamship Erin, Captain Hall, of the National line, will leave pler No. 47 North river at noon to-day for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land

passengers, &c.
The steamship Gulf Stream, Captain Spencer, o C. H. Mailory & Co.'s line, will leave pler No. 20 East river this afternoon for Galveston, Texas. The steamship Rapidan, Captain Mallory, for Havana and New Orleans, will sail from pier 36

North river at three P. M. to-day.

The steamship George Washington, Captain Gager will leave pler No. 9 North river at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans.

tain Lyon, will sail from pier 13 North river at three P. M. to-day for Savannah, Ga. The steamship Manhattan, Captain Woodhull, will leave pier No. 5 North river at three P. M. to-day

or Charleston.

The steamship Virginia, Captain Drew, of the

Express line, will sail at four P. M. to-day from pier No. 15 East river for Alexandria, Va., and Washington and Georgetown, D. C. Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge Noah Davis, of Albion; Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; E. Poulson, of Philadel-phia; General George L. Real, of Maine; Congressman N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; General C. B Fiske, of St. Louis, and J. W. Winter, of Philadel phia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Colonel D. Parker, of Baltimore; H. S. Chandler, of Oswego, and J. Coles, of Kentucky, are at the Me-

tropolitan Hotel.

Judge F. A. Jones and Major J. J. Kamp, of Galveston, are at the St. Charles Hotel.
Colonel Clapp, of Cihcago; L. H. Redway, of
Philadelphia; C. Durand, of Connecticut; H. M.
Adams, of West Point, and J. C. Blair, of St. Louis,

are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel W. H. Barnes, of Pennsylvania, and James Cain, of St. Louis, and Colonel C. S. Jones, of

New York, are at the Hoffman House,

President Grant, the Tenure of Office Law and the Congressional Rings.

The schemers who are endeavoring to pre vent the repeal of the Tenure of Office law, because it will leave the executive power in the hands of General Grant, as it was designed by the founders of the republic, and tend to control the present corruption which festers in every branch of the public administration. have become alarmed at the awakening of popular opinion on this question, and are calling for a caucus of their friends in Congress. to take place on the 4th of January, at Washington, the eve of the reassembling of that body. The true meaning of this movement is the formation of a ring in Congress to control its action and save the whiskey ring and all the other rings which to-day fatten on their stealings from the public Treasury, and every inducement that favor or tear can bring to bear will be pressed upon the members of both houses to force them into the new awangement.

It is a well known fact that the annual loss to the public revenue through the operation of the whiskey and other rings, operating in th sphere of the internal revenue system, amounts to the enormous sum of one hundred millions of dollars. The yearly saving of this money to the Treasury would of itself, under proper management, pay off the twenty-five hundred millions of the public debt in fifteen years without the imposition of a single dollar in new taxes upon the people. But such a consummation, although it would relieve every industry in the country and bring back the old times of light taxes and thriving trade, would spoil the business of the rings and drive the plunderers from their prey. Therefore it must be prevented at all bazards, and the safest way to all concerned is to form a ring in Congress which shall continue upon President Grant the shackles which have been put on President Johnson.

This is revolution in its worst form. It is

revolution in favor of the plunderers and not of the people. When the founders of the republic established the government they wisely separated the executive from the legislative power, and erected an independent judiciary to hold the balance between them. The checks and safeguards established in the constitution by this system of coequal powers in the government made it for eighty years the wonder of the world and the pride of the American people. These were destroyed when Congress, by the passage of the Tenure of Office bill, reduced the President from the position of a coequal branch of the State, whose ultimate appeal was the good sense of the people, to the position of a tool in the hands of any clique that might obtain a temporary cont of Congress. Such a clique now exists, and its aim is to perpetuate its power. It could never have obtained power had its true aims been seen; but these were covered with the pretext of restraining an unpopular President, who was loudly accused of treason to the constitution, and hence the country acquiesced in the temporary establishment of the law which chains the Executive. Under this law the riogs have had an unlimited swing in the Treasury, and the contest between President Johnson and the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has brought impunity to the

It is this condition of things which the necple look to General Grant to remove, but which he will be powerless to attack unless the Tenure of Office law is repealed. That law must pass away with the obnoxious officer against whon it was directed. On Congress rests the responman's headquarters in St. Louis in regard to the late | sibility of enabling the Executive to do the

thieves and disgrace to the country.

great work which the people have called him to perform. We have no reason to believe that all the members of the republican majority are interested in the vile practices to which we have referred. Many of them may be led to oppose the repeal of the act in question from other motives than such as are purely vile. Allegiance to party ties; a dispos to obey that spirit which leads every corporate body to cling to power and privilege, who rightly or wrongly acquired; the solicitation of implicated friends, and a thousand motives which influence human action, will all be brought to bear upon them by the unscrupulous men who are interested and who now aim to create a caucus which shall shield their plundering schemes from destruction. These we warn against the attempt at revolution by destroying the power of the President. It is a revolution destructive of the rights and interests of the people; it is an attempt to perpetuate the power of the oligarchy, which, since the passage of the Tenure of Office bill, has ruled the government and plundered the Treasury without fear or hindrance.

The Charities of New York. We published on Wednesday an account of the charitable institutions of New York, which demonstrates that, if this city has more poverty than many others, it has more wealth, and, moreover, that a large amount of this wealth is annually and profitably devoted to the relief of the poor. The Citizens' Association. after carefully investigating the whole field of philanthropic labors in New York, including private as well as public charities, finds that not less than five million dollars have been expended during the past year for different charitable and philauthropic objects. This fact leads the Citizens' Association rather sweepingly to conclude that if the expenditure of so large a sum was made upon the sound business principle of enabling the recipients to help themselves-that is, to place them in such improved surroundings that they would be able to gain their own livelihood, and thus be converted into producers-"the great burdens of pauperism would soon be removed." The Citizens' Association is evidently as sanguine as was Louis Napoleon Bonaparte when, as "representative of the people," he published a treatise entitled "The Extinction of Pauperism." The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, aware of the fact that less than five per cent of the indi-gence aided by our city charities consists of able-bodied persons, does not profess to be equally sanguine. Nevertheless it has accomplished a great deal during the past year. It has visited 33,293 persons, administering relief to 27,528. received \$71,096, and disbursed \$72,559, leaving a balance of \$1,082 due to the treasurer. Other societies, such as the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, 'the Ladies' Missionary Society, the society which manages the Five Points House of Industry, and many other societies, have liberally co-operated in the same noble work of ameliorating the condition of the poor. Meanwhile the public charities of the city have continued in their regular channel of operations, and the Alinshouse, the Bureau for Outdoor Poor and the Burean for Outdoor Sick at the Bellevue Hospital, are steadily progressing under the official management of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. Among other improvements must be mentioned the formation of an Industrial School on Hart's Island. The Working Women's Home, in Elizabeth street: the Newsboys' Lodging House, in Park place; the Children's Aid Society, in Bleecker street; St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, in Twentw-sixth street : the St James Industrial School, in New Bowery, are among the charitable institutions which have made special provision for dispensing alms to the needy poor during the severe winter weather. Private individual charity will, we trust, respond heartily to the appeals which all these charitable enterprises make to the public.

John Bright at Court

The English provincial journals give minute and interesting details of the cordial reception of the Great Commoner by Queen Victoria when John Bright went to Windsor to take the oaths of office. At the instance of her Majesty the ceremonies of kneeling and kissing hands were omitted in the presentation of the Quaker courtier. The Princess Royal of Prussia expressed a desire that he should be presented to her, and assured him that she perself and all the members of the royal family were greatly indebted to him for the way in which he had spoken of their mother. She said she had herself read all his speeches and she was very much pleased to see him. In his very polite reply he told her what Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, when last in London, said of her to him-"that wherever her Royal Highness went she shed sunshine over all her path." John Bright is already as famous at the Court of Victoria as William Penn was at the Courts of Charles II. and James II., and Benjamin Franklin, with his plain costume, at the Court of Louis XVI. The friendly reception of John Bright at Windsor is a significant recognition by royalty of the popular sovereignty of which he is the exponent.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S ADDRESS TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.—The Emperor's address to the diplomatic corps yesterday was quite what we had led to expect. He recognized with plasure the conciliatory spirit now animating the different governments of Europe. It was one of the encouraging signs of the times that international animosities, through the friendly intervention of neighboring Powers, were smoothed down as fast as they arose. It was his confident hope that the year 1869 would be as satisfactory as its immediate predecessor. It is well enough so to hope; but the political horizon in Europe cannot be said to be clear and satisfactory. We are willing to echo the Emperor's wish that "the course of events may dissipate unfavorable apprehensions and consolidate the peace so necessary to the welfare and progress of civilized nations and peoples."

THREEY AND GREECE. -After suppressing the Cretan revolution Turkey threatens to gobble up Greece, that home of classic art. dear to every scholar. The only hope for the Greeks is in a contemplated flank movement of the Fenians.

The Crusade Against the Grocers

The shameless effrontery exhibited by

the grocers and traders of New York has been

omewhat abated in view of the prospect that

the authors of these outrageous calumnies are

likely to be punished by due process of law.

It would certainly present a remarkable spec

tacle if the probity of the principal traders in

New York should be wantonly assailed and

ocal newspaper in libelling the fair fame of

there be no recourse for those who are made to suffer by such malignant attacks. Whether these libels are actuated by motives of political jealousy or personal spite, or whether they spring from the natural instinct of Bohemian iniquisitors to lavy blackmail or to obtain an ephemeral notoriety by startling the community with some dreadful but imaginary apparition, the instigators of them are equally to blame, and should be held amenable, not only at the bar of justice but at the bar of public opinion. An inquisition so outrageous and abominable should not be tolerated in any community. If allowed to be continued there is not a trading house, store, counting room or any other place in which business is transacted, or even a private dwelling, secure from the visits of these poke-nose Bohemian libellers. Having moused out the fact that grocers' cales are not, to a fraction, the same in all parts of the city, and ignorant of some of the commonest laws and usages of trade, by which trifling irregularities may be readily explained, these fellows proceed to the congenial employment of smelling out and testing adulterated liquors, taking good care to speak well of those places where they are dead-headed and injuriously of those where they are not. Why don't they carry out their espionage by going into private carriage houses, and ascertaining with what materials vehicles are lined. whether the cushions are not filled with some deleterious stuff, whether the harness is not oiled by some poisonous compound, and whether the poor horses are not suffering from eating hay that has been tampered with, or oats that have been doctored, or bran that has been adulterated? Perhaps they would were it not from the fear that if they went into some respectable stables the horses would kick them out for their impudence. Just now they seem to have the confectionery business under ban, and are making a great hue and ery about what has been well known ever since bon bons became an article of common use-namely, if you eat too many of them you are likely to suffer, the same as you would by indulging to a surfeit in any other commodity of questionable benefit to the human system. No one can tell into what hole or corner these Bohemian inquisitors may not next enter. We may find them penetrating into the boudoirs of ladies and testing the composition of their perfumery and cosmetics; or spying into family refrigerators and larders. smelling out the age and wholesomeness of haunches of venison or rounds of beef; or scrutinizing the feathers of the bed upon which you sleep, or the soap with which you perform your morning ablutions; in short peering into and snuffing out every little novement of your domestic life. No place is secure against their audacious visitations; no threshhold too sacred over which they, in their unparalleled assumption, dare not tread. Having themselves no reputation to lose, they do not care how many honest men they bring down to their own level, and in this infamous crusade against our merchants they not only assail private reputations but the credit of the city itself. Merchants from a dis tance will not come to New York to make their purchases if these mendacious Bohemians keep up their infamous attacks. The country press is filled with reports of these libels, with comments which show that the impression is beginning to prevail that it is dangerous to buy certain articles in New York, and it will, no doubt, be made to appear before long that it is dangerous to come to New York at all. This feeling the nerchants in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other large places where the dealers strive to keep the trade of their own country districts as much to themselves as possible, will undoubtedly encourage, so that the business of the city is in great danger of being permanently injured by these libels. Therefore it is the duty of those who have the honor and prosperity of the metropolis as well as the private reputations of her merchants sincerely at heart to see that these atrocious libels are suppressed and the libellers punished accord-

The Petrified Skeleton of a Gigantic Minnesotan-Other Human Forelle.

The late Edgar A. Poe could construct a oax so ingeniously as to make it amusing even to those whom he could not deceive by it. But his skill has not been inherited by his most recent imitator, the author of an account of the exhumation of a gigantic antediluvian skeleton near Sauk Rapids, in Minnesota. No geologist is liable to lend credence to this neer story of "a quadrangular grave dug out of the solid rock," "a sepulchre over which was placed a large flat limestone rock that remained perfectly separated from the surrounding granite rock," "a sarcophagus in which the remains of the unknown dead were deposited prior to the formation of the present strata of rocks that now abound there. narrator has manifestly drawn upon his imagination for his facts. Even his pathetic phrase. "the last sad remains of this antedilucian giant," cannot establish a link of sympathy between living Minnesotans and their colossal prototype. If it can be proved, however, that the latter was really buried "on the square" in a quadrangular grave it may be conjectured that he was one of those primeval Masons who laid the foundations of the earth.

On the whole, this apocryphal account of his exhumation was scarcely needed as additional evidence of the unquestionable antiquity of the human race. The prehistoric existence of man has been sufficiently attested by the discovery of a human skeleton in 1853 by M. Ami Boue in the lower portlop of a deposit of loam or loess eighty feet thick, at Lahr, in the right valley of the Rhine; by the discovery by the late Dr. Schmerling of parts of human skeletons and of flint implements contemporaneous with some of the earliest extinct species of animals in several caves near Liège, and by similar discoveries by Dr. Falconer, Mr. Pengelly and others in the Brixham cave, near Torquay, in 1856, and from 1847 to 1859 by M. Bouches

de Perthes, Dr. Riggollot and Mr. Prestwich in the drift of Abbeville and Amiens

Certain portions of our Western Continent entitle it better than most of the European Continent to be called the "Old World," and remains of specimens of the extinct human races who once inhabited it may yet be discovered. But for the present, at least, we must content purselves with the numerous specimens of old sails imbedded in our political strata. There s, indeed, no lack of these, and what is peculiarly remarkable about them is the fact that they don't know yet that they are fossils. President Johnson, Mr. Seward, and even that Ancient Mariner, Old Father Welles, not to mention thirty or forty antedituvian "politicasters" in Congress and many more of it, including that superannuated king of the lobby, Thurlow Weed, Reverdy hnson, George W. Curtis, Henry A. Wise e tutti quanti, both North and South, must be classified among our American fos-sils. The leading republican editors of this city, who are now busily nominating each other in advance for high positions in the Cabinet or in the foreign diplomatic service or else where, under the incoming administration of Grant, seem to be totally unconscious that they are all likely to be petrified and fossilized long before 1872. The reported exumation of a gigantic skeleton reminds us that for calling the "great Michigander," the late Lewis Cass, a fossil, the notorious George Sanders once lost a comfortable government office. George is now himself a fossil, and, like the politicians of higher degree to whom we have alluded, he must patiently wait longer than the pre-Adamites for a joyful resurrec-

THE TWITCHELL CASE-THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.-Last night at nine o'clock, after the summing up of the Judge, the jury in this case retired to deliberate, returning in twenty-five minutes with a verdict of murder in the first degree. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that this verdict will be received with universal satisfaction. The trial has been unusually protracted. The court and the prosecution have been singularly patient. The counsel for the prisoner maniested great daring in conducting the case, but the defence they set up was lame and impotent in the extreme. In the circumstances no other verdict was possible.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND LIBERTY OF THE PERSS.—Wendell Phillips, remembering bit-terly what Bowles has said of him and other 'true men" (meaning abolitionists), is glad that Fisk had the editor imprisoned in Ludlow street jail. "Served him right," he thinks. Wendell forgets all his own fine phrases about liberty of the press.

THE SPIRITUAL SISTERS.—Brigham Young dmits the Pacific Railway to his dominions at last, considering it an advantage. This will be the end of Mormonism; for when our sturdy backwoodsmen pour into Utah the spiritual wives of the prophets will disappear with a rapidity in proportion to their beauty.

THE STORM.

Remarkable Hali Storm Yesterday—The Con

dition of the Streets and Ferries A storm of a very unusual description visited the netropolis and adjacent towns on Thursday night, continuing without intermission throughout the whole of New Year's Day and up to a late hour last night, with probabilities of lasting until this morn-ing. The storm was unusual in point of duration, everity and description, and much anxiety is felt est it may prove to have been very disastrous in its effects. Thursday had been an unusually uncom-fortable, "dirty" day, and as night fell the air, which had been murky, moist and chill, became perceptibly cooler. Light drizzles of rain had fallen once or twice luring the afternoon, and about ten o'clock at night a chill, fretful rain, accompanied by a raw, gusta made the situation anything but agreeable for such persons as had procrastinated the purchases of such persons as had procrastinated the purchases of their New Year's dinners and gifts. People shrunk away into their homes from the damp streets and nist-dribbling air; and the great city, that usually presents a scene of varied entanslasm, bustle and diligence during the waning hours of the old year, was almost deserted so far as its thoroughfares con-tributed to those general characteristics. Shop-keepers, who usually keep their places o busines oben until midnight, but up their shutters one or Reepers, who usually keep their pinces o busines open until midnight, put up their shutters one or two hours earlier and went home, mentally coming their balance sheets, and retired to awake at the opening of another year. A few muffled lotterers strolled along the streets, with hats pulled over their brows and hands thrust into their pockets, looking in vain for the attractions of the ideal New Year's eve, and chambering induferently into the street cars, slouched down into their sous, gataered the strew around their feel and were trumbed off to their homes. A few lineks, with rainsoaxed drivers and teams, sphatered along the streets at intervals through the ley susan, and roystering volces within the vehicles tola of revellers who were determined to "do the city," even at the cost of the timerant shelters which the Jehus afforded for compensatory fees. The street lamps fickered and threw duit, quivering shadows over puddles and mad aurrows, and the intie tames of the gaslights shivered and grew faint in the buffeting wind. The night was miserably unpropitious and omened a comfortless morrow.

gaslights shivered and grew thint in the bundering wind. The fight was miserably unpropitious and omened a comicriless morrow.

The first hour of the dawning year was greeted by increasing wind and cold, and the ridges of dirt in the streets, the sidewalks and awnings were soon clad in a covering of glistening thin crusty ice. So it continued until about daybreak, when an intenser cold set in, and the rain, which was now falling much heavier, began to congeal and clatter on window panes with a cheeriess rattle, broken only by the occasional crooning of a tin horn or the report of firearms, all and sundry of which discordant sounds were intended by enterprising watchers as salutations to the year of grace 180s. The rain storm had turned to sleet, and as it swept against the house fronts, over roofs and trickled down railings the glacial veneering became gritty and rough and resembled the sugar coatings on the cakes within doors. Still increased cold transformed the sleety rain into haif and the air or seet, and walking was found to be difficult in the extreme, owing to the slippery state of the ground. The hard hanstones slipped under pres-sure of the foot like a lot of peas, and had there-been no ice beneath would have been unsafe enough for the most sure-footed. Down came the wildzing storm for hours, drifting into miniature sterras everywhere, and occasionally a twisting gush of been no ice beneath would have been unsafe enough for the most sure-footed. Down came the whiszing storm for hours, drifting into ministure sierras everywhere, and occasionally a twisting gush of wind caught up the accumulation of half on the housetops, dashed it with linatured violence into the roadways below and broomed it in the faces of pedestrians. The halistones were angular and irregular in form, and pattered with unbleasant stinging effect upon exposed portions of the "human face divine," inducing muscular confortions and grins that seemed more suggestive of ogres and diableric than affy form of benignity or holiday smiles. It was like a volley of gimilet points set in motion by a serow hurricane, at noon four of five inches of half lay on the level, and embankments of treble that depth barred the streets at intervals. Show ploughs were brought into requisition and the street railways were soon marked by frozen walls of pulverized lee, for it was not snow, and did not resemble it excepting in color and the mode of its solidification. Double teams were harnessed to the street cars, and, save a few sieghs, other vehicles were, "like angest' visits, few (yer) few) and far between." A few stumbling, few (yer) few) and far between." A few stumbling, peared now and then and mave ally seeking refuge for a walk of a few blocks, generally seeking refuge in the cars when they were convenient; and it is probable that, considering the proportion of people on the streets, the city railways received a greater share of patronage than on any day in the past twelve months. Everybody rode who had six cents. On the ferryboats passengers huddled into the cabing and hugged the steem-heated casts comp.

o forecastle doors.

The Storm Elsewhere

A drifting northeast snow storm has been prevail-ng here all day. It is very thick and rough in the

harbor, but no disasters were reported up to sundown. The cars on the Montreal road were blocked for some time at Lake Village.

We have had a heavy snow storm here during the past twenty-four hours. The snow is drifting badly. All the railroads are yet clear.

The old year expired amid the most violent snow storm of the season. All the railroads are blockaded most of the trains being six and seven hours being it.

The control of the rails being six and seven hours being time. So stormy was the weather that few New Year's calls were made until the weather moderated in the afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1889.

The sleet and rain have made the day quite unplease.

EMANGIPATION ANNIVERSARY AT BOSTON.

Great Gathering in Tremont Temple dresses by Colored Orators—Wendell Phil-lips Pronounces Negro Suffrage a Mockery— Grant's Radicalism Doubted—Speech of Senator Wilson. Bosron, Jan. 1, 1860.

The advent of the new year was not marked by my particular holiday demonstration in Boston. A ew wholesale houses were closed in the neighborhood of the wharves: but generally business went on the same as usual, all the other public offices keeping open and transacting about the same amount of business as upon ordinary days. A terrible severe northeast snow storm pre-valled all day long, and very few ventured out unless business absolutely required. It was, in fact, the first snow storm of any importance, and for the first time of the season whoeled vehicles were generally displaced by runners. The only positive demonstration consequent upon New Year's was a jubilee gathering in Tremoat Temple on the part of the recently emancipated raco and their sympathizers. It was the sixth anniversary emancipation gathering which has followed the ne part of the impathizers. It was the significant agathering which has followed the famous proclamation by Predict the famous proclamation by Predict was in every respect an odditional anti-slavery spirit characteristic was called to or the significant was called the sign he emancipation proclamation of President Lin oin was then read in a distinct and emphatic man-er by Mr. Emanuel Sullivan, a colored student of

sid it was the first time he had been present on one of these anniversaries, and added that, as he did not like to burrah until a battle was won, he was free to confess he had no particular heart in this celebration. He was glad that Abraham Lincoln had emancipated the negro from slavery, but there was still a dark cloud over him and his rights were narrow and limited, and he, therefore, had more anxiety about the future course of the government than he had joy on these last of January occasions. In the Southern States, if the negro has even the right of suffrage it is a mere mockety, for he had no protection, either in the matter of his property or rights, and the same may be often said of loyal whites. What he looked to the country for was a force behind the law. He did not wiss to be understood as being despairing, for he thought that justice would certain that it would come under a single flag. In fact, he would sooner expect to see deferson Davis in the United States Senate within ten years than to see colored men in the South have the same rights as they have in Massachusetts. He thought a great opportunity was lost at the close of the war in not putting a cord around the necks of rebels which could be tightened whenever they made any show of disloyalty. Referring to Grant, he said that he might civilize the South and become the great constable of peace, which many believed he would; but he himself would not be disappointed in him, "whatever his course might be," for he had never promised anything. He could not tell until the 4th of also regarded as too numerically close too early conclusion of the will of the porief, he would rather look forward than for the great duty is now to put a guarnegro surfrage, and that depends upon Ge frant and the support by the people of all the cal elements of the republican party. He wonk put too much confidence in Grant until he of imaself on the 4th of March, and if he is wort being upheld, then he should be, most heartly; he is not worthy of support he about be dealt accordingly. He did not feel like wasting la upon Abraham Lincoln, for history will, do him hatred, and that we should, like the Indian, race and remember man. Congress has got to structed before the faith becomes absolute that tice is safe and that there should be no polifierences on account of race, and that such antee should be anchored on the constitution He then gave a deplorable account of the conof things in the South, and in caustic rebuked Grant for his silence and nach in listening to the outrages and nothing to prevent them. "H," he a "U, S. Grant had said but a single word or ut a sentence a final and complete stop could been put to these murders; but he sat still I seat, a mere machine, recording the number of rages, but doing nothing whatever to check He binshed for the country and he blushe

CENERAL GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.